

02 JUN 1999

CHAPTER 11

AA&E STORAGE AFLOAT

1100 GENERAL

a. Physical security measures in this chapter are minimum standards for each ship while in port. When underway, a lower level of security, consistent with the ship's mission, is acceptable.

b. Nuclear weapons capable ships will ensure that there is no confusion or ambiguity between nuclear and conventional munitions security procedures or requirements. While certain procedures, information, and hardware may be used to ensure the security of both (such as guard force training, threat assessments, and high security hardware) it is imperative to maintain nuclear and conventional security measures as unrelated, self-contained programs which operate independently of each other. That must be absolutely clear in ship's procedures, documentation, accountability, and operations as well as in the actions of all ship's personnel who have either nuclear or conventional AA&E responsibilities. Nothing in this instruction pertains to nuclear munitions, which are covered in OPNAVINST C8126.1A, Navy Nuclear Weapon Security (NOTAL).

(R)

c. Approved ship alterations (SHIPALT) have been issued for IDS installations for AA&E spaces on CV, LCC, and LPH type ships. No other IDS SHIPALTs are presently planned or programmed. However, they will be considered for Category I AA&E storage spaces if adequate guard manpower is not available. Shipboard emergency power meets the requirement of a backup independent power source.

d. Shipboard nonnuclear weapon systems where ordnance is positioned in missile launchers, gun mounts with integral magazines, tubes, or racks in ready-to-fire condition are exempt from security requirements contained here. The systems must be provided with positive means to prevent unauthorized tampering, arming, launching, or firing.

e. Torpedos in submarine torpedo rooms are exempt from the security requirements contained here. So too are arming devices stored in appropriately secured lockers within a torpedo room, provided they are inventoried before entering port and transferred to a tender or shore base for secure storage while inport. Arming devices may also be stowed in the small arms ammunition locker in lieu of off-loading them. Other AA&E stowage on submarines such as small arms ammunition, pyrotechnics, and demolition charges are not exempt.

(R)

5 JUL 1994

f. For storage of non-government AA&E (e.g., privately-owned AA&E) see chapter 2.

1101 PROTECTION PRIORITIES. Priorities for protection of AA&E, including response force priorities, are:

a. Spaces used to store man-portable hand-launched rocket/missile systems in a ready-to-fire configuration, and explosive rounds for such weapons;

b. Armories and lockers containing small arms;

c. Magazines and lockers containing classified ordnance or grenades and demolition explosives;

d. Topside ordnance lockers;

e. Installed shipboard weapon systems where ordnance is positioned in launchers, gun mounts with integral magazines, tubes, or racks in ready-to-fire condition (see paragraph 1100d);

f. Magazines and lockers containing pyrotechnics and ammunition 40mm and smaller; and

g. Magazines not covered above containing explosive items or ammunition larger than 40mm.

1102 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMORY, MAGAZINE, AND TOPSIDE LOCKER STORAGE. Armories, magazines, and topside lockers aboard ship will be constructed as indicated in the next paragraphs and be capable of being secured to meet storage requirements for Category II AA&E. All AA&E assigned a security risk category will be stored in armories, magazines, or topside lockers as appropriate. Category I AA&E storage spaces with IDS protection will be checked at least every 24 hours; without IDS, they will be physically checked randomly within 4-hour periods at sea, and randomly within 1-hour periods in port.

a. Ready For Issue (RFI) AA&E may be secured as specified in the RFI paragraph in chapter 3 in lieu of the structural requirements detailed in this chapter.

b. All ammunition and explosives for use during exercises and operations at sea, including that used for safety or life saving (except that which is a permanent element of life saving equipment, e.g., life raft pyrotechnics) stored in ready service lockers without high security features will be returned to secure storage upon return to port.

c. Storage of all ammunition and explosives is subject to established explosive safety and compatibility requirements contained in NAVSEA OP 4 (reference (u)).

5 JUL 1994

1103 STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMORIES AND MAGAZINES. As a minimum, bulkheads will be constructed of 14-gauge steel. Decks and overheads will be constructed of similar strength material. Expanded metal is not a suitable substitute. On ships with aluminum superstructures, superstructure bulkheads 1/8-inch thick are adequate. Bulkheads constructed of double-walled extruded aluminum and aluminum honeycomb type are not acceptable. Bulkheads will be of continuously welded construction, except solid core rivets or mechanical fasteners (minimum 1/4-inch in diameter) will be used for fastening dissimilar metals. On board submarines, patrol gunboats, hydrofoils, mine sweepers, and patrol and utility-type craft, construction in accordance with current ship's plans is acceptable. Appropriate standards will be incorporated in plans for new construction.

1104 REQUIREMENTS FOR DOORS AND HATCHES OF ARMORIES AND MAGAZINES

a. Entrances to AA&E spaces will be held to a minimum, consistent with safety requirements and efficient operations.

b. Entrance doors will be as shown in COMNAVSEASYSCOM standard drawings. They will be constructed of a minimum 14-gauge steel except for the following:

(1) Sheathing of existing doors with 14-gauge steel is acceptable;

(2) On aluminum hull ships, doors as designed will suffice. However, double wall extruded aluminum and aluminum honeycombed construction are not acceptable and will be replaced with aluminum doors as shown in COMNAVSEASYSCOM standard drawings; and

(3) On mine sweepers, existing doors may be retained.

c. A non-removable observation port will be provided in entry doors of manned armory spaces. Such doors will be fitted with an interior locking device (e.g., hook and staple, or dead bolt) which will be locked whenever the armory is manned. New observation ports and replacements will follow NAVSEA Drawing No. 805-1400055.

d. Main personnel entrances to AA&E spaces will be provided with normal and emergency lighting (may be relay/battery operated battle lanterns) sufficient to allow examination of locking devices. Submarines, topside lockers, and entrances to AA&E spaces opening onto weather decks are excluded from this requirement.

e. Main personnel entrances to AA&E storage spaces will be posted with signs reading "RESTRICTED AREA, KEEP OUT" (or "SECURITY AREA, KEEP OUT") and "AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY" or close equivalent. Topside lockers and entrances opening onto weather decks do not require such signs.

5 JUL 1994

f. Hinges will be located within the secured area whenever possible. Where hinges are located outside the secure area, the door will be fitted with hinge security brackets (minimum of two, or continuous strip).

g. Doors other than the main personnel entrance and emergency escapes may be secured from the inside with sliding bolts, bars, or pins.

h. When a trunk serves only one deck, high security hardware at the trunk entrance will suffice for multiple magazines on the same level.

1105 REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL ARMS RACKS, LOCKERS, AND CONTAINERS

a. Within armories small arms must be stored in arms lockers of 14-gauge steel with hinge security hardware, GSA-approved security containers, or any gauge metal gun racks with rack locking devices (e.g., locking bar, cable, chain, etc.) and approved low security lock(s) (see appendix G). If, however, armory spaces are also used as divisional work centers (and therefore not always under the control of the armorer), high security locks are required and gun racks may not be used.

b. Small arms stored in lockers or spaces having high security hardware that are located or have sole access from within an armory meeting high security criteria, do not require rack locking devices.

c. Small arms within lockers on submarines or other ships, which are designated as RFI to response forces, do not require rack locking devices if the locker is fitted with high security hardware or the space in which the locker is located is manned 24 hours a day.

d. Where equivalent or higher security standards exist, modification to spaces as required by this section will not be undertaken.

e. New and retrofitted topside ordnance lockers will be constructed of a minimum of 14-gauge steel. Existing 1/8 inch aluminum topside ordnance lockers may be retained provided they are not used to store grenades, demolition material or incendiary material. All will have high security locks, hasps, and two hinge security brackets (or a continuous strip). Note: a 1300 series hasp, when used with a medium security lock, is acceptable as a high security locking system.

1106 REQUIREMENTS FOR AA&E EMERGENCY ESCAPE SCUTTLES AND HATCHES

a. Under no circumstances will emergency escape scuttles and hatches be padlocked from the inside.

b. Outside locking devices for emergency scuttles and hatches with permanently installed quick acting double (top and bottom) handwheels will be a hinged box (of 14 gauge steel) with protected hinges or a locking bar (of 1/4 inch minimum 300 series stainless steel). The box or bar will be secured with an approved high security padlock/locking device (see appendix G). That method is also approved for scuttles/hatches with removable handwheels or flush scuttles/hatches operated with a "T" wrench.

c. Where a box and padlock on top of a closure is an unacceptable tripping hazard, the locking device may instead be a toggle pin on the inside which constrains movement of dogging devices.

d. Exterior locking devices (other than hinge boxes) on emergency escape scuttles and hatches will be removed whenever the space is manned.

e. Install a label plate on top of escape scuttles with one-inch red letters reading: "ESCAPE SCUTTLE, DO NOT OBSTRUCT OR BLOCK." Where escape scuttles are required to be locked, also install a label plate on the main entry reading: "ESCAPE SCUTTLE TO THIS SPACE MUST BE UNLOCKED AT ALL TIMES WHEN THE SPACE IS OCCUPIED."

1107 REQUIREMENTS FOR AA&E ELEVATORS

a. Commands will ensure that unauthorized access to AA&E storage areas cannot be gained by way of elevator trunks. Internal securing of man-moveable elevator hatches and doors within the AA&E storage area can be accomplished by internal locks, locking pins, and bars or dogging capabilities which cannot be bypassed from outside.

b. Power or manual doors controllable only from within the secured area do not require locking systems.

c. Where "J" doors are installed in lieu of hatches, the elevator platform will be secured and controls outside the secure spaces will either be made inoperable or locked to prevent unauthorized use (elevators which do not access AA&E storage areas do not require security controls).

d. Elevator "J" doors will be secured at the lowest level with the end interlocking device locked with an approved lock (see appendix G).

1108 OPENINGS IN AA&E STORAGE SPACES. Each opening or duct of 96 square inches or more with the least dimension greater than 6 inches will be protected by steel bars (minimum 3/8-inch steel rods with maximum 4-inch spacing) or 6-gauge wire mesh. Bars and wire mesh will be welded to steel frames securely anchored to the structure by smooth head bolts or welding.

5 JUL 1994

1109 LOCKING SYSTEMS AND KEY CONTROL. Locking systems will be complete and compatible, i.e. locks, hasps, etc. will be applied to doors, hatches, and frames so that each element is compatible and structurally equivalent, with the whole unit offering a relatively uniform resistance to attack. In addition to the provisions in chapter 3, the following apply:

a. AA&E storage space entrances, unless secured from inside, will be secured with a high security locking system (see appendix G, including note (1)). Local tender-constructed hasps are not authorized;

b. Doors to AA&E storage areas storing other than Category I do not require high security hardware if these areas are served by a common compartment on the same deck with a single entrance which has high security hardware;

c. When a trunk serves only one deck, high security hardware at the trunk entrance will suffice for multiple magazines on the same level;

d. Doors or hatches, other than the main personnel entry, may be secured from the inside using sliding bolts, bars, or pins. Emergency exits may use appropriate emergency hardware;

e. Topside ordnance lockers used to store high explosive or white phosphorus grenades, demolition material, or incendiary rockets will be secured with a high security locking system. Other topside lockers will use either a high security locking system or a medium security padlock with a hasp fabricated of minimum 1/4 inch 300 series stainless steel per MIL-H-43905;

f. Appendix G and the Naval Ships Technical Manual S9086-UK-STM-010 (NOTAL), Chapter 604 (Locks, Keys, and Hasps) provide further helpful details; and

g. Key control will be as delineated in chapter 3.

1110 STORAGE OF CREW AND SHIP'S MARINE DETACHMENT AA&E

a. Small arms will be stored in lockers or metal racks within a designated secured space. Detachment arms may be stored in detachment berthing areas in approved weapons security racks. Keys for racks and lockers will be under the control of the detachment commanding officer.

b. GSA-approved Class 5 security containers are authorized for storage of small arms in lieu of small arms lockers/racks.

Note: This authorization does not pertain to embarked troops.

c. The minimum essential amount of small arms ammunition for designated response force weapons may be stored with those weapons (see Ready-For-Issue storage in chapter 3).

5 JUL 1994

d. Small arms (including Very pistols unless required at anchorage for drills or actual use) stored in ready service racks or boxes while at sea will be returned to the ship's armory upon entering port.

1111 STORAGE OF EMBARKED TROOPS' AA&E

a. A ship's ammunition and explosives allowance may be stored with Landing Force Operational Reserve Material (LFORM) if the containers are clearly marked to differentiate the two.

b. Shipboard storage of all small arms for embarked troops will be in armories, small arms lockers, rifle racks, or shipboard designated ordnance spaces. Rifles stored in troop berthing areas will be secured in approved rifle racks or lockers. Each rifle rack lock will be keyed differently and a minimum of three keys per lock will be available for issue.

c. To allow for damaged locks and lock rotation, spare lock cylinders totaling 10 percent of the total number of locks will be kept. Keys will be stored in a locked key cabinet or repository in the ship's armory. The keys to the key cabinet or repository will be in the custody of the ship's armorer. However, when troops are embarked, the armory key cabinet or repository may be relocated as designated by the commanding officer of the embarked troops.

d. Rifles not stored in approved rifle racks or lockers will be returned to the troop armory upon entering port.

e. When troop arms and ammunition exceed the capacity of troop armory and magazine spaces, maximum use will be made of unused space in the ship's armory and magazines respectively.

f. When secure space is not available for a portion of the embarked troops' AA&E, metal containers are authorized for storage providing the space is designated a restricted area and the containers are under direct observation by a 24-hour armed guard. The armed guard may be a member of the embarked troops or the ship's crew.

1112 AA&E INVENTORIES

a. The ship will conduct scheduled inventories of AA&E as required in chapter 6. Additionally, inventories of arms and Category I items will be conducted upon relief of the commanding officer; upon relief of the department head responsible for the items; and upon commissioning or deactivation.

b. The ship will maintain a current inventory of all AA&E on board. Partial or open containers of ordnance will be inventoried by piece count, noted on the container, then resealed or banded so that daily magazine inspections may readily detect unauthorized entry.

02 JUN 1999

1113 ACCESS CONTROL

A) a. Unaccompanied access to armories, magazines, and other
A) AA&E storage spaces will be limited to those persons necessary
A) for performance of essential operations. Persons with access to
arms or ammunition or explosives must be designated in writing by
the commanding officer only after a favorable National Agencies
Check (NAC) or Entrance NAC (ENTNAC) has been completed. Before
persons are assigned duties involving access to or use of AA&E,
they will be screened as delineated in chapter 2.

b. The commanding officer is responsible for approving
unescorted access. Escorted access may be approved by his/her
designated representative. The command will maintain a list of
authorized personnel, one copy kept by the ship's duty section
and one copy posted inside the armory. An access log will be
maintained listing the name of the person(s) allowed access, the
person authorizing access, the time of access, and the purpose.

c. Personnel assigned to escort others in AA&E spaces must
themselves meet the requirements for unescorted entry to those
spaces, including being on the proper authorized access list.

1114 CUSTODY RECEIPT FOR SMALL ARMS. Individuals receiving
custody of small arms, weapons, and man-portable hand-launched
missile systems in ready-to-fire configuration must obtain
authorization from the commanding officer or his or her
designated representative and sign a custody receipt listing the
serial number and type of item received. If the receiver cannot
provide adequate physical security as outlined in this chapter,
he or she may check out small arms and related ammunition only
for immediate needs and must return them to the original
responsible activity for storage.

1115 RESPONSE FORCE AND READY-FOR-ISSUE (RFI) AA&E STORAGE

a. Each ship will have a response force of at least two
armed duty personnel responding to attempts to penetrate AA&E
spaces. The response force must arrive at the AA&E spaces within
5 minutes of an alarm.

b. The response force will be drilled at a frequency
prescribed by Fleet or Type Commanders, but as a minimum, within
1 week after assignment of new personnel to the response force.
Date, time, and results of response force drills, including
deficiencies and corrective action taken, will be recorded and
maintained for at least 1 year.

c. The response force will be trained and qualified with the
small arms which they carry, as specified in OPNAVINST 3591.1C
(reference (v)). Training must be documented in each person's
training folder. Response force members will know response
priorities by compartment for key areas, weapon systems and
critical AA&E.

5 JUL 1994

d. Whenever an intruder is reported at large, the response force will be armed and deploy to the location of the most critical AA&E. Under no circumstance will the response force assist in searches or be assigned additional duties when deployed in such situations.

e. The response force will be trained in the use of deadly force, in accordance with reference (f) or reference (g), as applicable. A statement acknowledging such training will be signed by each member of the response force and filed in each person's training folder.

f. A duress system will be provided for security and duty personnel to call for assistance. Code words or gestures will use common language and motions, and will be changed frequently to preclude discovery.

g. The response force must know duress codes and applicable response procedures, including use of deadly force in connection with duress response.

h. Duty supervisors will conduct periodic, unscheduled visits to all security posts, spaces, and patrols at least once each watch.

i. Before persons are assigned AA&E security related duties they will be screened as delineated in chapter 2.

j. Ready For Issue (RFI) AA&E storage will meet the requirements of chapter 3.

1116 QUARTERDECK SENTRIES. In foreign ports, posted quarterdeck sentries will be armed. However, commanding officers may temporarily waive, on a case-by-case basis, the arming of posted quarterdeck sentries when in foreign ports if in his or her judgement such arming might heighten tension or civil unrest. In such cases, however, the response force will be armed and ready to deploy. Arming of other watch personnel, sentries, guards, or roving patrols will be at the discretion of the commanding officer.

1117 AA&E SURVEYS. Each ship will conduct AA&E security surveys as required in chapter 3 with the difference that surveys will be at least every 6 months and records of the three most recent surveys will be maintained.